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VITAL "BIG FOUR" CONFERENCE

MacARTHUR FOR CHINA ADVOCATED

Ex-Ambassador's Proposition

New York, Nov. 24.—The former Ambassador to Russia, Mr. William C. Bullitt, today advocated that General Douglas MacArthur be sent to China to help Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to "prevent the conquest of China by the Soviet Union."

Mr. Bullitt, who was also formerly Ambassador to France, told a lecture audience at the Town Hall that China needed about \$200,000,000 worth of cotton oil, gasoline, wheat and tobacco from the United States each year until the Communists are defeated.

He recommended that Congress appropriate \$25,000,000 to \$75,000,000 immediately. He also recommended the thousands of tons of munitions and aircraft now "rotting" at Pacific bases be turned over to China immediately.

Bullitt said, "The war against Communism must be won in both China and Europe before reconstruction can be undertaken. If President Truman were to ask General MacArthur to add to his present duties and powers the title of personal representative of the President with the rank of Ambassador and to fly to Nanking to devise with the Generalissimo a joint plan to prevent the conquest of China by the Soviet Union, the whole Far Eastern horizon would brighten with hope."
 —United Press.

Big Tasks With Small Hopes Of Success

London, Nov. 24.—The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, was tonight meeting M. Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and then Mr George Marshall, the American Secretary of State, in last-minute talks before the Council of Foreign Ministers opening tomorrow, which will be trying, for the fifth time, to decide on the future of Germany and Austria. M. Georges Bidault, who arrived in London this afternoon, was expected to call on Mr Bevin tomorrow.

Before seeing the visiting Foreign Ministers, the Foreign Secretary had an hour's consultation with the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, other Cabinet Ministers and the Dominion High Commissioners. He is understood to have discussed with them the United Kingdom Government's attitude to the fateful Big Four meeting.

With the Foreign Ministers deputies having failed to agree on what the agenda should be, the Council starts its work without any framework for discussion and its scope and duration remained a mystery tonight.

The only clear point is that the Western powers desire a start on the Austrian peace treaty, the draft of which is already far advanced before getting down to the German problems, and the Russians want to start with procedural discussions on Germany.

The Foreign Ministers' tasks at the Conference, which Mr Bevin has described as "perhaps the most vital in the world's history" are:

- 1.—To decide whether Germany is to continue to be administered under four-power control or split into two states.
- 2.—If they fail to agree on Germany, to try to avoid a deepening of the present East-West division of Europe, and
- 3.—To give Austria a peace treaty and enable her to regain her sovereign independence.

All the Foreign Ministers will have their countries' principal military and civilian representatives in Germany in London to advise them on all the detailed problems under discussion.

The live issues of the German problem, judging by the Moscow Conference, centre on Russia's claim to reparations out of current production from the Western Zones of Germany and her claim to a share in the control of the Ruhr.

STUMBLING BLOCKS

These were the stumbling blocks at Moscow, where all attempts to reach agreement on other questions, including the American proposal for a four-power 40-year pact guaranteeing Germany's disarmament, were reduced by Russia to fresh discussion of her two claims.

The Austrian treaty also hangs on the possibility of agreeing on a single question—German assets in Austria.

After Moscow, the Treaty Commission of the Four Powers in Vienna spent many fruitless weeks failing to decide what constitutes German assets and consequently to decide how much of Russia's claim to Austria's economic wealth is to be met or rejected.

Mutual concessions on the German assets problem are not ruled out by observers here and there is some hope that the London meeting may, at least, result in giving Austria her peace treaty.

Dr. Carl Gruber, the Austrian Foreign Minister is already in London for consultation with the Ministers if they decide to call upon him.

Neither officials nor Conference observers here make any attempt to conceal their impression that the Foreign Ministers are meeting against a depressing background of mutual recrimination, typified by the violent weekend attack on the Western powers' conduct of German affairs by the Soviet Commander-in-Chief in Berlin, Marshal Vasily Sokolovsky.

Hopes of agreement, despite the tense atmosphere of international relations, rely more on the belief that none of the powers seeks an open break than on any concrete evidence that they are prepared to abandon existing positions.

MARSHALL WANTS ACTION

In Washington, official circles today expected that Mr George Marshall and his delegation would return home "in a very short time" if M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, revived what are now regarded as "the traditional Russian stalling tactics."

No one in Washington expected Mr Marshall, in the mood in which he left Washington, to agree to sit through several weeks of undignified and dreary debate on procedure if nothing was produced by M. Molotov likely to provide a reasonable means of breaking the present stalemate.

In both press and official circles this session of the Foreign Ministers Council was regarded as the awaited showdown. In the present pessimistic mood, interest had centred on the question of what would happen if the Conference broke down.

It was recalled that Mr Marshall was opposed to any idea of a separate peace treaty with Western Germany even if Russia failed to reach agreement.

The French, however, have already indicated their interest in merging their Zone with the Anglo-American Zone. If nothing constructive comes out of London, it was expected, therefore, that if the Council failed, there would be a general breaking down of Zonal barriers throughout Western Germany.

NO ILLUSIONS

In spite of official optimism at the French Foreign Office today, responsible quarters in Paris had no great illusions about the chances of agreement on the future of Germany.

The authorities and press were, however, reluctant to assume that nothing at all in the way of relaxed tension between Russia and the West would come out of the Conference.

Even the Communist press hesitated to commit itself on this point.

Responsible circles in Paris assumed that if, in the first fortnight or so, the London talks showed no signs of getting over the difficulties in Russo-

Western relations, unofficial talks for an understanding between Britain, the United States and France would take place while the official Conference sat through its stilted sessions at Lancaster House.

Whether France would be able to go all the way in identifying herself with the Anglo-American programme for Germany was doubtful, observers said. "It would require a government with great prestige to do so,"—Reuter.

AUSTRIA'S SOVEREIGNTY

London, Nov. 24.—The Austrian Government could never agree to a treaty which did not, in fact, contain the possibility of a peaceful settlement or which made unworkable Austrian sovereignty over her own domestic economic situation, declared Dr Carl Gruber, the Austrian Foreign Minister in London today.

Speaking at a luncheon to press correspondents, Dr Gruber, who, with his staff, is in London ready for consultation with the Council of Foreign Ministers if desired, said that the great powers should now be able to reach an agreement rapidly on Austria.

All the essential facts were now clearly known following the sittings of the Inter-Allied Treaty Commission in Vienna.

He listed four main points in the Soviet proposals which, he said, ran counter to the basic attitude of the Austrian Government that all property in Austria owned by foreign interest should be subject to Austrian law.

These were: 1.—The proposal that assets in Austria received by Russia under the definition of German assets should be taken over without liabilities which were attached to them.

2.—That Austrian concerns taken over as German assets by Russia should be exempt from any future nationalisation measures by the Austrian Government within the framework of State economic planning.

3.—That the Austrian Government should undertake not to prevent the transfer to Russia of the net profits of other income accruing from concerns which are listed as German assets in Austria.

4.—That any disputes as to the implementation of any agreement reached on German assets should be settled by bilateral discussion between the Austrian Government and the great power concerned in the transfer.

Dr Gruber said that his Government's objections to the arrangements which encroached on Austria's sovereignty were equally valid whether these arrangements were made on behalf of Russia or any of the Western powers. It was simply a question of principle,—Reuter.

13 KILLED WHEN LORRY CRASHES

Paris, Nov. 24.—Thirteen French soldiers were killed instantaneously and eight others died later from injuries when a lorry, taking them to Toulon, southern France, left the road and crashed into a ravine near Beausset today.

Fifteen other soldiers were injured. Only one, a Moor, escaped, with nothing more than a slight scratch on the face. The men were to have embarked at Toulon for service in North Africa.—Reuter.

Missionaries Shot Dead

Calcutta, Nov. 24.—An unknown gunman today shot dead two British medical missionaries in India. 40-year-old London trained Dr M. A. Hatch and Sister Perceval.

The shootings occurred at Ranaghat, 45 miles from Calcutta.

The gunman attacked the two missionaries while they were having dinner at the mission station with a Russian missionary and another nurse, Sister Laws.

The Russian doctor escaped by dropping to the floor, but Sister Laws was seriously injured.—Reuter.

Food Crisis Threatens Lab. Gov't Position

TEST LIKELY EARLY NEXT YEAR

London, Nov. 24.—Britain appeared headed toward a food crisis that may raise the biggest threat yet to the Labour Government.

Well-informed Conservative Party sources said Mr Winston Churchill firmly believed the shortages may lead to food disturbances and the fall of the Government. Only Saturday, he warned the Government there was spreading starvation and bankruptcy throughout the country.

Most political observers agreed that food was probably the one issue that could overthrow the Attlee Government. But they doubted that any such crisis would become

serious enough to cause more than changes within the Government.

The test may come early next year, when Government is expected to cut rations still further to save dollars. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Stafford Cripps) already has told the Commons the average calory diet will be reduced from the present 2,870 to below 2,700.

Political quarters believed that some time after Christmas, the Government at least will reduce the potato ration from three pounds per person weekly to two pounds and a half and boost the point value of other goods.

STRACHEY RUMOUR

All cereals and tinned goods are on points, including tinned meats, preserves, fruit and fish. Dried eggs, on which housewives depend to supplement a ration of about one shell egg a person a week, also are on points, but, have practically vanished from shop shelves.

The worsening food situation already has produced rumours that the Food Minister, Mr John Strachey, has threatened to resign unless more dollars are allocated to him to buy food abroad. However, Mr Strachey denied this yesterday and said such stories were circulated only to shake confidence in the Government.

Hannen Swaffer, well-informed Labourite columnist, nevertheless wrote in the newspaper The People yesterday that the food situation may lead to a real crisis in the Government. He said Sir Stafford soon must choose between backing Mr Strachey or the Foreign Secretary (Mr Ernest Bevin), who wants dollars and food for use abroad to back his foreign policy.

"Soon, because the armed forces were maintained in such strength a year ago, we may be facing more food cuts," Swaffer said. "Strachey fears that production will fall if these become necessary. If it did fall, the nation might face collapse."

"Increase food rations and gamble on it resulting in greater output," say his supporters. "That is our only chance of economic salvation..."

"How will Cripps decide? If he sides with Strachey, Bevin's star may be in the decline. If he does not, the food situation will become a problem of the gravest magnitude." —United Press.

Children Allowed Into Palestine

New York, Nov. 24.—The New York Herald-Tribune published today a report from Jerusalem that the British authorities had agreed to allow 2,800 Jewish children now held in Cyprus camps for illegal immigrants to enter Palestine immediately.

The decision was reported to include permission to enter Palestine for the parents of 500 of the children who are three years of age or under.

The British decision was reported to have been taken on humanitarian grounds, based on the recommendation of army doctors.

Britain was said to have stipulated that individual immigration certificates would be deducted at a later date in the case of children. An agreement was reached after long negotiations between Britain and the Jewish Agency, it was stated.—Reuter.

New French Cabinet Has Solution For Wages & Prices Problem

Paris, Nov. 2.—The new French Government, after four and a half hours Cabinet meeting, tonight announced its decision to introduce a comprehensive solution of the wages and prices problem—the cause of the nation's present strike paralysis.

It would also lay down the conditions in which public order and freedom of work would be assured.

The Government spokesman, M. Pierre Abelin, Secretary of State attached to the Prime Minister, M. Robert Schuman's Office, said that there would probably be a general increase in wages and that prices and wages must "achieve equilibrium."

This was understood to mean that certain industrial prices might be further increased.

"All measures taken in regard to wages and prices can only be effective if public order is respected," he added.

The new Government, formed at midnight last night, today maintained a resolute attitude regarding the request by the General Confederation of Labour to receive a declaration to discuss the labour situation now threatening the nation with a general strike.

The request was interpreted in some quarters as the first sign that the promoters of the vast strike movement, paralyzing ports and railways and spreading to part of the postal service, were beginning to become anxious about their ability to remain masters of the position and to maintain the loyalty of the rank and file workers.

STRIKE SITUATION

The situation was: Dockers—hundreds of thousands of tons of food remained unloaded as dockers at ports from Nice, south-eastern France, to Calais, in the north, left their jobs, demanding a 25 per cent wage increase.

In Cherbourg, 14 ships with food and other vital commodities were held up.

Two thousand workers on strike in Paris are handling milk supplies for children.

The railway strike spread northward today to Lens, an important depot in the coal mining area of Pas de Calais Department. Pickets prevented any traffic. Trains from Paris were diverted or halted at intermediate points.

Over 150,000 miners in the northern coalfields were still out, but M. Schuman, who represents the Moselle Department, expressed appreciation of the confidence shown in him by the 5,000 miners who had returned to work in that district.

Paris traffic was still impeded but the "Golden Army" left the Gare du Nord this morning for London.

It was reported tonight to be five hours behind its schedule, however, and it was doubtful whether it would reach Calais in time to catch the cross-Channel boat for Dover.

Besides Britain, several important rail links with Brussels and

other North European capitals were interrupted by the strike at the Gare du Nord, where extra police were on duty. A quarter of the local services at the Gare St. Lazare were maintained.

WORK RESUMED

Representatives of American shipping companies have made preparations for the road transport of passengers to and from Cherbourg in the event of there being no railway facilities for passengers coming off the liner America (26,314 tons), due to reach Cherbourg today.

About 15,000 workers at three Citroen motor car factories in Paris began resumed work. The anti-Communist group "Labour Force" within the CGT was holding a meeting later today to urge all the 350,000 metal workers on strike in the Paris area to return to work.

The Renault motor workers are to hold a meeting tomorrow. The employees running the postal, telegraph and telephone services were on strike. Post offices in seven districts of Paris were closed and their strikers have been told officially that they must resume work or be suspended.

Twelve thousand teachers are still out, but there is said to be strong opposition to the strike within the Teachers' Union. One Paris paper said that more than 700 teachers had resigned from the Union.

Professors at Paris universities were asked to strike for higher wages by bills posted on the walls of the universities.—Reuter.

Heading For Florida By Motor Boat

Copenhagen, Nov. 24. A 55-foot motorboat carrying five men, two women and five children put into Copenhagen harbour today, ending the first leg of a voyage from Finland to Florida.

The crew and passengers of the Fortuna, former Finnish Navy motor torpedo boat, said they left Finland with two other small craft, but were delayed by motor trouble. They planned to reach Florida by way of England, Holland, France, Portugal and the Canary Islands.—United Press.

Retains His Title

Paris, Nov. 24.—Robert Villenain, French waterweight champion, successfully defended his European title here tonight by scoring a technical knockout against Celso Peyre, the welterweight champion of Italy, in the ninth round of a scheduled 15 round contest.—Reuter.

General Stripped Of Rank & Decorations

Washington, Nov. 24.—The Air Force Secretary, Mr W. S. Symington, today announced that Maj-Gen Bennett Meyers had been ordered stripped of his pension and military decorations and also would face court-martial for wartime offences lodged against him by Senate investigators.

At Senate hearings witnesses related tales of perjury, fraud, corruption and bribery.

Mr Symington said military prosecution would be co-ordinated with

the Department of Justice, which will seek a Federal indictment on criminal charges this week.

Meyers received US\$401 a month as disability retirement pension and also US\$88 for insurance.

The Justice Department announced late today that it would start presenting evidence against Meyers in Washington tomorrow. The first indictments are expected to involve perjury and subordination of duty.

Mr Symington revealed that the Air Force had been working several months in co-operation with the Justice Department in investigating

the wartime financial deals of the Air Force procurement officer.

He disclosed that Meyers told a shocking story on October 11 and suggested that he be court-martialled immediately to "keep my name from being smeared across the nation by Senator Ferguson."

Mr Symington said Meyers, at the October 11 interview, stated he had not received any co-operation whatsoever from the Air Force in his troubles. Meyers added that he was afraid his testimony would have to bring in a lot of important people and Mr Symington said the threat was obvious.—United Press.

Train Smash Inquest Verdict

London, Nov. 24.—A verdict of death by misadventure, "contributed to by the forgetfulness of the signalman, Horace Hillier, was returned by the jury at the resumed inquest today on the 32 victims of the collision in fog between two Southern Railway trains near South Craydon station on October 24.

The jury added a rider that they deprecated the practice of putting an inexperienced signalman alone in a main line signal box.

In summing up, the Coroner told the jury: "I do not think, on the evidence, that Hillier deliberately neglected his duty. That he was negligent is frankly admitted."

In evidence, Hillier agreed that he forgot about a waiting train and used his key to unlock the block system, allowing two trains to enter the section after assuming that the signal-line instrument had failed to free itself.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Election Apathy In China

CHINA'S elections for the purpose of creating a new National Assembly along democratic lines have variously been described as "a triumph," "disappointing," "the last ever," and "unenthusiastic." These are partly reactions and naturally present a conflict of viewpoint. It does seem fairly clear, however, that as an attempt to encourage a nationwide use of the franchise the elections were a fiasco. It seems unlikely that more than 25 per cent of voters bothered to poll, and that the result will mean a virtual single-party Assembly—a typical example of democracy defeating itself. Observers will search for reasons for the painful apathy shown by the majority of voters. They are easy to find. Outside of the students, intellectuals, civil servants and businessmen, most Chinese cannot understand the meaning and purpose of spending time at polling booths putting crosses against the names of persons they may have casually heard about, but certainly have never met. Deeper still is the realization of political ignorance, illiteracy and uninformed. Their one concern is to take out a personal and family existence, and they cannot conceive that by the simple process of voting they may be helping themselves to improve their own lot. The apathy of the Chinese electors is not the apathy of voters in the Western

democracies, which is nothing but sheer laziness to exercise a privilege they fully understand; it is the apathy of a people untrained to appreciate the power they wield through the ballot boxes and until they have been politically educated this will continue. A second influence on the lightness of the poll was the realization by thousands of anti-Kuomintang voters of the inevitability of the KMT continuing to dominate the Assembly. To them the elections provided a so-called democratic facade for what amounts to a totalitarian regime. The Kuomintang indicated willingness to concede anything up to 200 seats, knowing full well they would retain such an overwhelming majority as to leave them safe from overthrow, and in the light of this conviction it is certain that a great number of voters did not bother to poll. The Western democracies will not derive a great deal of satisfaction from China's elections, but it will be acknowledged they constitute a forward move. Although millions were deprived the right of going to the polls because they were not residing in the Nationalist-controlled regions, it is recognized that an attempt has been made to give the rest of the nation the opportunity of voting. While the new National Assembly will not strictly be a popularly elected body, neither will it be wholly a party machine, and the voice of some of the people may at last be heard, however faintly.

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BEVERLEY BAXTER, M.P.
picks out the

LONDON THEATRE HIGHLIGHTS

THE serenity of the season is upon us, save for "noises off" at Westminster, and we who are the contemporary historians of the London theatre can pause to consider our interim verdict on the first half of 1947.

Unless something startling happens people will hardly speak of this as a vintage year. The arctic blight of last winter seemed to chill dramatic invention and to linger in Shaftesbury-avenue long after the ice age had departed. We had no magnificent failures, no author going down with all his guns firing. Some of them sank all right, but it was the critics who did the sinking.

Yet the record is not all bleak. Miss Eileen Herlie crossed the great Divide from Ham-mersmith to the West End and was heralded the actress of the year as the romantic, widowed queen in the Cocteau-Duncan mysticism, "The Eagle Has Two Heads." I thought she lacked the fragility necessary to the role, but being acclaimed by Press and public, she is now quite definitely a commercial proposition.

NOEL COWARD had a mixed grill with a disastrous musical at Drury Lane, a brilliant revival of "Present Laughter," and a patriotic relapse in "Peace in Our Time." It is perhaps our fault that we prefer Coward bitter to Coward sweet.

Ivor Novello has proved again that he understands the British theatre public better than any other producer, composer or playwright. His "Persepolis to Dream" goes on, and on, and his very light comedy, "We Proudly Present," is still floating at the Duke of York's.

Robert Helpmann tried bravely to bring the movement and imagination of the ballet to the more precise art of the drama in "The White Devil" and "He Who Gets Slapped." The Devil found enough disciples for a medium run, but the slumped clown was knocked out of the ring almost before he took his bow. The British, being what they are, prefer their drama straight. Allegory and mysticism are beggars in Shaftesbury-avenue, but I hope Mr. Helpmann will persist in his experiment of movement and colour, perhaps in a modern satire written by Ronald Duncan with musical commentary by Benjamin Britten.

Turning over the pages of my scrap book since returning from America in February, I recall with keen pleasure Mr. Anthony Quayle's lunge at the Piccadilly. Here was no courtier, no subtle poisoner of words, but a blunt scoundrel, jealous of his social superiors, lusting for Othello's place in the council chamber and the bed chamber, whining his innocence and protesting his purity of motive. But where was Mr. Quayle's been since?

THE most moving play in this period was "Now Barabbas," which deserved a far longer run. It is true that the British do not like an all-male or all-female cast, nor do they enjoy the spectacle of suffering. Yet this play of prison life achieved the exaltation of great

tragedy. Mr. Home thought that I injured his play by emphasising the homo-sexual motif, but I doubt if that was the reason for its decline. The truth is that the public looked on it as a documentary rather than entertainment. The public were wrong, but there is no appeal against their verdict.

THAT gallant Porthos of the theatre, Henry Sherck—Idealist, realist, soldier and optimist—actually dared to present new plays by modern authors which never put him in the higher income-tax bracket. I was sorry when his activities at the Westminster Theatre were brought to an end by the Oxford Group players moving in.

Sherck's revival of "The Sleeping Clergyman" is wide awake at the Criterion, but I doubt if "My Wives and I" will survive the chill blast of the critics at the Strand. But with so many resurrection men in the theatre let us praise brave Sherck for creating rather than dis-intering.

It is good news that Basil Dean, in conjunction with the Theatre of Korda, is going to produce film actors in new plays. Mr. Dean has immense experience and great artistic integrity. This move of the cinema to play a part in the living theatre might well prove important.

BUT, of course, the principal feature has been the American invasion. "Oklahoma" hit the town like a cyclone and is still blowing violently. "Annie Get Your Gun" blew in shortly afterwards and proved what steaks can do for a veteran like Irving Berlin. "Born Yesterday" was a mixture of sex, bribery, toughness and high-mindedness which elicited at once, "Life with Father" did not quite stand transporting but it goes on. "Keep the Roots" and the three-character "The Voice of the Turtle" arrived about the same time and I suppose the Turtle will win the race, although it doesn't deserve it. More Broadway hits are on the way but let us record that the Cochran-Herbert "Bless the Bride" still holds its own against the invaders.

One word for the small neighbourhood theatres. Here is where the new writer and the new actor get their chance. These places are like a fringe of destroyers about the battleship of the commercial theatre. Without their protection the battleship might not survive.

AFTER cutting nine widgeon into ninety-nine pieces on a black cloth covered with golden numerals, Mme. Zaphroma clacked her teeth with the sound of the closing of the great door of St. Sernin at Toulouse.

She then said: "The way out is an Order in Council raising the pay of the unemployed Members, a conscription of the entire nation for a purpose or purposes unknown, a drive to export what nobody will buy, and the withholding of ration cards from persons considered undesirable by the Government." Zaphroma then sprinkled the ground with oleander juice, rubbed one heel against another, set her thumb to her nose, with the four fingers outspread, and returned to the stirring of her nettle-broth. (Tomorrow: Compulsory Euthanasia for Property-Owners.)

NANCY Enough to Keep Anybody Awake



Fusilier Mulligan, the oldest serving private in the Army

by
CHARLES GRAVES

"STEVE" to his friends: Fusilier Mulligan to the War Office; "Mr." Mulligan to the young soldiers of his regiment, the Royal Irish Fusiliers—the oldest private on active service in the British Army, took part recently in an historic ceremony at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Napoleonic trophies were handed over to picked representatives of the regiment which captured them in the Peninsular War.

Fusilier Mulligan's short leave from his battalion now stationed in Tel-Aviv coinciding with the ceremony, he was not unnaturally chosen as one of the Colour Party.

If you believe his A.B.64, Steve was born in 1896. Personally I have my doubts.

No. 7040603

But there is no doubt that his Army number is 7040603, nor that his height is 5ft. 10ins., and that his chest measurement over his waistcoat is 44ins., while his waist measurement over his waistcoat is 35ins.

He has 32 years service to his credit.

Yes, Steve is a fine figure of a man with a waxed moustache which goes back to the days when he was told by old soldiers in the regiment that clean-shaven youngsters—detailed for overseas service—were either sent back to grow a moustache or instructed to have one the time they reached their destination.

He has two full rows of (eight) ribbons, beginning with the 1914-15 Star and proceeding by way of the purple and green ribbon denoting his presence in Mesopotamia, Iraq and North-West Persia, including the 1939-45 ribbon, and finally, the Long Service and Good Conduct ribbon.

Story of a steak

The first time I met Steve was at Fontaine in France on the Franco-Belgian frontier in December 1939. "What do you think of this war?" I inquired.

"Ach, it's a much better war than the last. This time in the last war we were up to our necks in mud." "Do you remember much of your French from last time?"

"Oh! picking up French, sure. Anny one who has the Gaelic can get his tongue round the words and put a bit of spit into it. O'm becomin' quite an interpreter."

"It puts me in mind of Corporal O'Keef, who sez to me, he sez: 'Do ye know what I feel loike, Mulligan? I feel loike a good feed of steak. What can ye do about it? Look at this lovely coal fire.'"

"O! was in a good mood, so O! went with him to the butchers. O! men turn to madmen and ask for some steak. She starts to cut it. Two pounds of it."

"Corporal O'Keef, he sez, 'Axe the old woman at it's tender.' O! sez her. She sez 'Tis as under



Fusilier Mulligan

as a young girl's heart. O! explains this to the Corporal. He sez "Cancel the meat. Order two pounds of sausages!"

I met Steve again before the Chelsea Ceremony. His moustaches were as fine, his wink as ferocious, and his carriage as erect as ever.

"What about Palestine today?" I asked.

"Wal, there's a great bit o' difference from the time O! was there first in 1920.

"The Arabs have picked up a wonderful lot o' British ways and civilian ideas, even since O! was there last in 1937. Ye hear more English than Araby flyin' through your ears."

The young Arabs

"Mind yez, some of the young Arabs are a bit nosy loike. But it's strange to see no crimpment in the Jewish population. None of them disabled, ye might say."

"Yes, there's a lot to be said for the Jews, but the Arab has definitely come on wonderful."

"At the end of Ramadan, not long ago, the Arabs and Jews were havin' a go in Tel-Aviv."

"It put me in mind of '30-37—the two of 'em bhashin' into one another again was one of the finest sights as ever I seen when the Arabs ran into the Jews and got their own backs hittin' them with bottle or stones, praps, and throwin' them off their motor-cars."

"Then the Jews got into the Arab quarters and did the same thing."

"I happened to be orderly to the colonel and so I was on the spot. O! course, we are not allowed to take sides. We're strictly neutral."

"Well, after that the Jews started burnin' down houses, so the Arabs put bombs in theirs."

"So the British came in as peace-makers with the assistance of the Palestine Police and pacified them all a troife."

"Mind yez, if the military leave, the Jews won't have it all their own way. Even now, we have to be careful of them if we see wan with a little atatchy case."

"I tell ye, sorr, the auld Arab won't take it lyin' down."

"Have you learned much Arabic, Steve?"

"Wal—ay lither, which means good-day; then there's 'mungaree' which means food, and 'gues qua teer,' which means 'that's all right'."

Steve has picked up the patois, as he calls it, of half a dozen different countries in the course of his service. After four years in France during World War I, he went to Mesopotamia and Persia in 1921, Egypt in 1922, back to Egypt in 1927; then on to India for six years, when he moved to the Sudan.

After two years in the United Kingdom he was back in Palestine in 1937, and then out in France in 1939, back in Egypt in 1945 and now, I repeat, he is on short leave from Palestine.

"What do you think of the modern Army, Steve?"

"Ach, it's a grand loife. It's easier learnin' in the Army today."

"O! gets eight shillings a day and another sixpence a day overseas—twice as much as even a young officer got in 1918, and O! has a pension of two pun' a week when O! is so."

"And when will that be, Steve?" "Another two years, O! hope. After all, O! signed for the emergency, and that's not over, and there should be at least one year to come after that."

Best of privileges

"But, as O! was sayin', the young fellas have the best of privileges if they don't abuse them. There's a lot to occupy their minds after duty—sports and games of all descriptions, and foreign travel too."

Of the future Army, Steve said: "Any chap who's quick at all has a grand chance of promotion as long as he's willin' to learn. He can never know too much."

"And the young officers, too," he went on, "they go much more waid the world. Today they have as much to handle as a commandin' officer, more responsibilities and bigger risks."

"But if O! had a son," Steve went on, "O!d definitely put him in the regiment. His father was in it, and his father before him."

"But you've never married, Steve."

"Not yet, sorr. But O! stand a chance wid two or three. Faith, I don't know which wan to take...."

Memories

Steve's memories of Egypt in 1921: "We had riots with the college boys. We done a rather tricky thing. We got into the concealed express. The waggon was sealed down and the gippos thought 'twas the mail. Out comes the military. The gippos thought 'twas the mail. Out comes the military. In felle minutes ye couldn't see one of 'em in the station."

Mesopotamia: "The best shirlend O! found there was a bottle of wather."

Iraq Campaign: "The Arabys shot very well and were remarkable 'oine horsemen. They'd give a parlin' shot at yez across the tail of their horses."

India: "O! dodged me own chaplain in the regiment for two years. O! used to call him sorr instead of 'father, so he thought O! was C. of E., until one of the boys gave me away—accidental O! expect. But if O!d found out, O!d have knocked his block off."

"Ach, I got the surprise of me loife when the chaplain said, 'O! didn't see you on Sunday, Mulligan.' O!ll be there on Sunday, father," O! replied, "unless, praps, O! might turn Moslem in the meantime." "If O! don't see you there, O!ll Moslem you, Mulligan," he said. So O! decided 'twas best to go...."

Belgium: "The foirst time O! was drink-taken, 'twas on a bottle of vin rouge. O! drunk a decent drop of it and it took me rather quick. But O! was off duty at the time, so O! got into a corner and slept it off and was never caught out. No more of that for you, Mulligan," sez O! to meself."

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

Trailing clouds of material

I READ that the Paris Couturiers have issued a decree that skirts are to be very long again. "To make a mystery of the leg." It is high time a mystery were made of it, since too many women think that a thing like a bellard, parbodied by the sun to a lobster colour, will make men turn their heads. How refreshing it would be to hear a voice saying, "By Jove, what a dainty ankle!" With longer skirts women might become once again modest, quiet-voiced, well-mannered. I doubt it.

Nothing to do with me

Two giant sausages were flown from Copenhagen to Renfrow. (News item.)

THEY were a gift from the Mayor of Copenhagen to the Lord Provost of Glasgow. And what

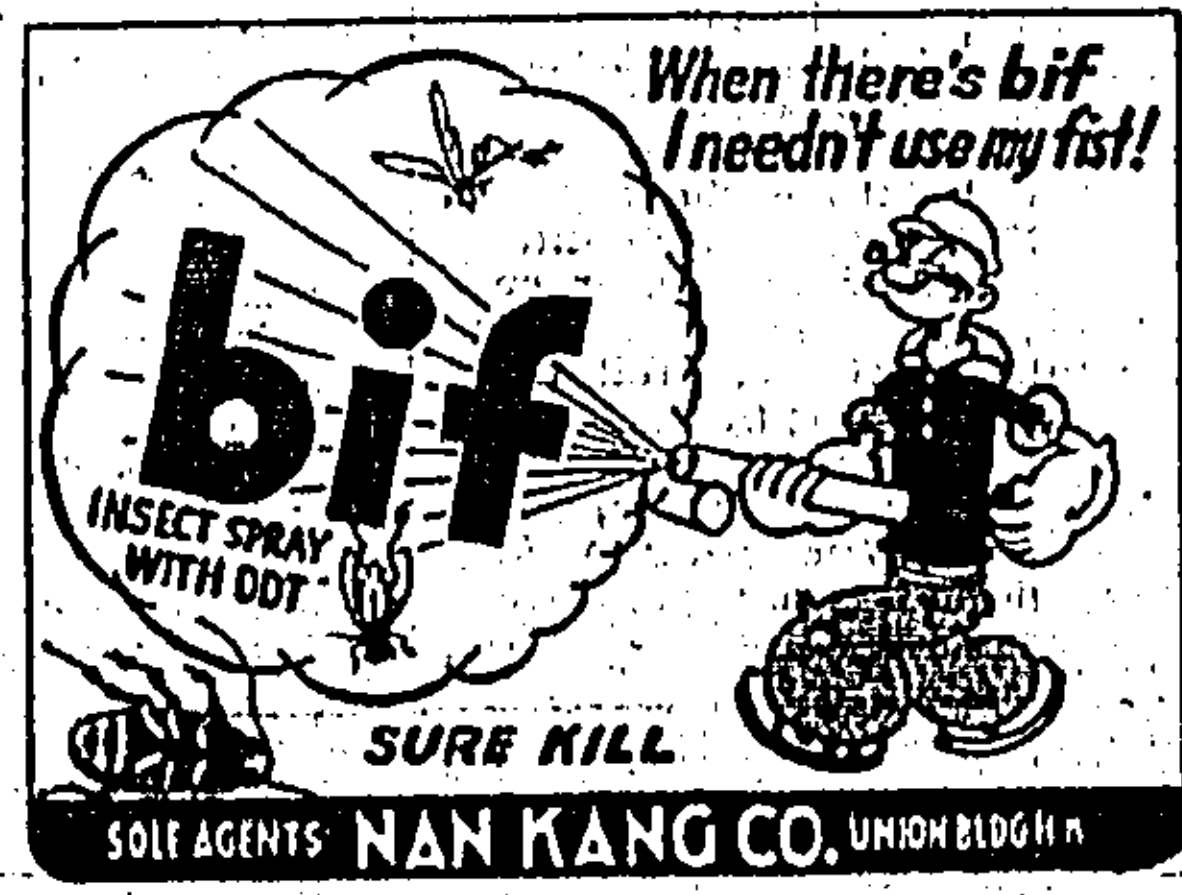
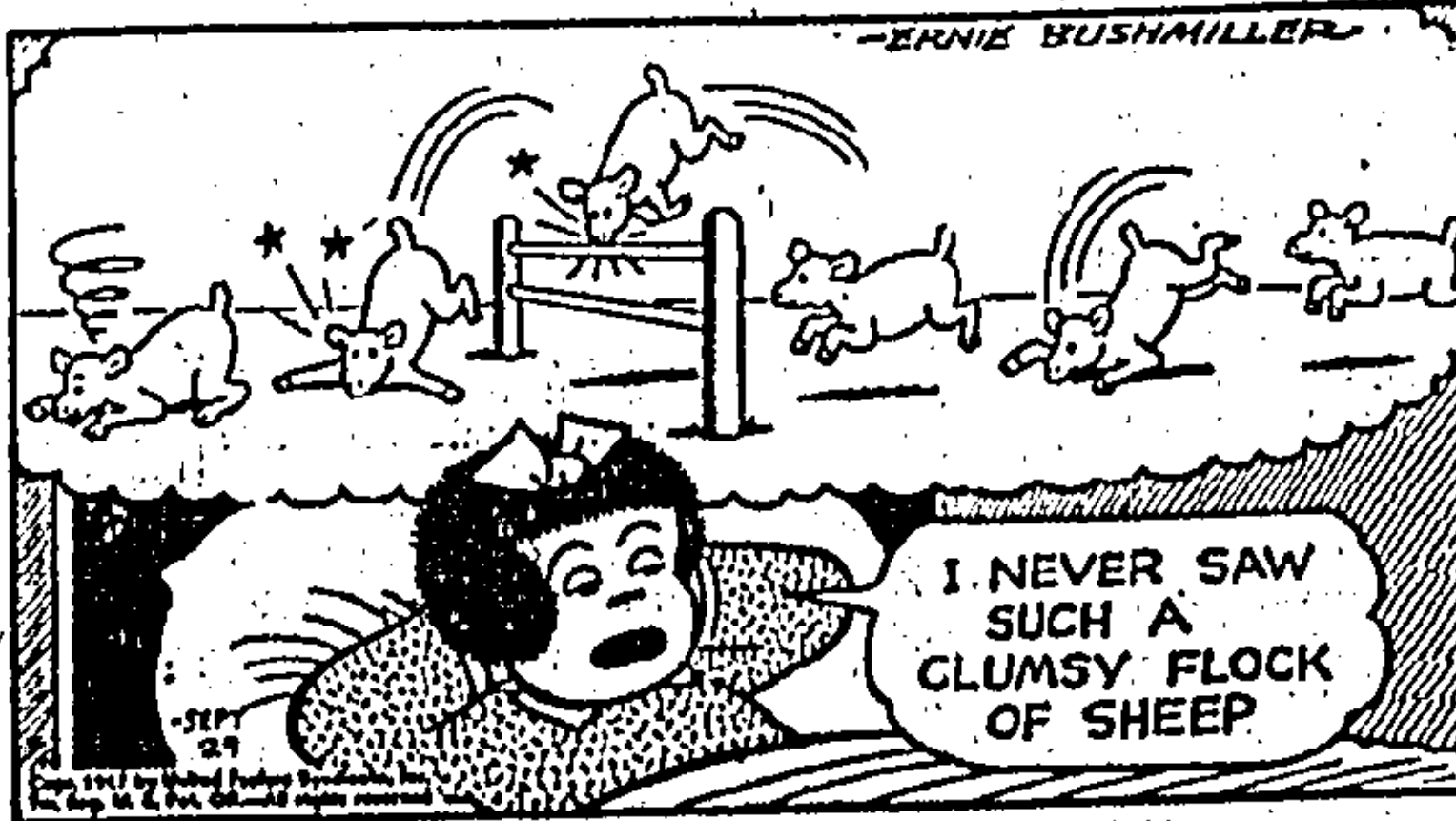
would the Lord Provost have said if each sausage had contained a Danish actress? But it is the little sausages that should get priority for trips by air. Just because they are small they have to go by train.

The river girl

"WHO knows," wrote an article writer the other day, "but that we may live to see a girl stroke the Oxford crew." Not so fast, sir. She might possibly stroke one rather unwary member of the crew in a corner of the Mitre lounge, smoothing his cheek with her little hand.

When I was at Oxford a certain college eight which shall be nameless stowed away a delightful girl in the bows of their boat, and if the little doll had not shouted to a don on the bank, she might never have been discovered. An matter of fact that was how I first met Miss Inguett.

By Ernie Bashmiller



Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Maggie Tepte for Lois Leeds.
Gray hair should be worn proudly?

GRAY HAIR

After shampooing your hair with a liquid hair shampoo, which cleans and conditions the hair, then follow these rules:

A few drops of bluing gives a soft colour tone to the hair and it is very fashionable and becoming. Dry your hair by friction but if you want to wave your hair at home, comb it out while it is still damp and use combs to set deep waves. You can use a net to hold the combs in position.

Gray hair requires much care. Why older women neglect their hair is a deep, dark mystery. Always use an ointment which is plainly labelled. The ingredients have been carefully selected and they will not darken or colour-streak your gray hair.

A good scalp massage tones up your hair and gives it added beauty.

Nightly brushing will help Gray hair. It will free it of dust and invigorate the scalp.

A few drops of oil massaged into the scalp before your shampoo, gives your hair a fine gloss.

If you are planning to have a new permanent, consult your hair-dresser. Have your hair cut and waved correctly. Then you can so easily arrange your own hair.

Between permanents and "setting," follow the rules and the "hints," which I have given you.

Anne Edwards

NOW I'VE HEARD EVERYTHING DEPT. Hollywood personalities are having their babies photographed in multi-trimmed nappies. The little silver bells Rita Hayworth wears on her dancing shoes in her latest film are becoming a craze with glamour girls. Latest American fashion fad is braces to wear with pinafore skirt.

WINDOW - SHOPPING. I NOTED: A ruby and emerald spray that holds a tiny oval watch face a pendant. Newest trend earrings are circular and often without a clip, screw or wire—the two ends of the circle overlap and form a loop and are attached to the face.

Unusual belt has a target for buckle and long golden arrow (attached by chain) that you wear around your waist. Antique heart-shaped of smooth glass framed in gold you fill it with your own arrangement of flowers or trunks and change them for different frocks.

READER-SUGGESTION: Why not make a wood container for milk and papers? Hang it up over your back door; it saves milk and papers from being kicked around.

WARNING: Latest spy racket—a slivering liquid for non-ferrous metals. It acts like a charm while you watch, costs 2s. a bottle and acts in three hours.

Doctor Pleads Guilty To Stealing Drugs

When cocaine was needed as an anaesthetic for a patient at Cefn Coed Hospital, Swansea, none was available. Stock bottles in the dispensary were empty.

LEWES CAME TO LIFE THAT NIGHT

On November 5 all motorists, except those possessing plenty of bravado, always avoid Lewes, in Sussex between the hours of 7 p.m. and midnight. For on this night, a quiet and pleasant country town comes to life in no uncertain fashion. This year was no exception.

quite the thing before war. The various bandleaders had a right royal time. It was considered quite the thing before the war for a fellow to land up in a Lewes lock-up, as a result of letting off squibs in the High Street, in crowded saloon bars or some such prank.

One motorist, who was dared to drive through Lewes on a foggy night, though he had a tyre burst, but soon realised it was the playfulness of happy crowd, the great majority of whom were all sorts of fancy costumes—pirates and devils being extremely popular. The motorist was very glad when he got on to the Brighton road, for the population of Lewes that night had been trebled. The town was ablaze with light from the blazing brands and numerous bonfires.

The members of the Cliffe Borough Societies carried out the age-old custom of carrying blazing tar barrels through the streets to the Cliffe Bridge, where they were thrown into the River Ouse.

There were numerous set pieces of which the most striking was "Success." This depicted two large flames, and the tableau showed in letters of fire the words: "Success to them—Success to us" and it was dedicated to Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh.

But such celebrations often have their more serious side. Casualties were numerous and several were taken to hospital. One eight-year-old girl was badly burned. The ambulance was busy, but the police had little or no trouble.

A doctor on the staff admitted at the police court later that he had stolen and consumed ten guineas worth of drugs in two months.

Dr. Brendan O'Carroll, aged 42, pleaded guilty to stealing 24oz. of cocaine-hydrochloride, 234 grains of cocaine-alkaloid and 10 grains of morphine sulphate.

He was remanded in custody for inquiries about institutional treatment.

The police said that while a student at the Royal College of Surgeons, O'Carroll became a drug addict.

At 22, therefore, he gave up medicine and joined the Royal Ulster Rifles as a private.

He served for seven years, then returned to the College and in 1937 qualified as a doctor.

After two years in the East End of London, he again gave up medicine because of his weakness for drugs.

In 1939 he was given a commission as a lieutenant in the RAMC. That he relinquished nine months later for the same reason.

Not Known

After working as a doctor in Staffordshire and Manchester, he was in 1942 jailed for driving when under the influence of drugs. His name was removed from the medical register.

In 1942 he joined the Pioneer Corps and after his discharge in 1945 with a good character, the General Medical Council restored his name to the register.

Dr J. Farr said that when O'Carroll was appointed to the hospital staff in June, nothing was known of his record.

O'Carroll said private arrangements were being made for him to enter an institution.

FOOT HEALTH RULES FOR CHILDREN

For fewer foot defects, chairman Joseph Lelyveld of the U.S. National Foot Health Council recommends that parents observe the following rules in caring for their children's feet:

1. Have the child sit and walk straight, with feet pointed straight ahead.
2. Teach the child to walk lightly, without scuffing heels or dragging the feet.
3. Keep heels of shoes straight.
4. Footwear, regardless of quality, must fit correctly and stockings must be worn always.
5. The child should always be present when shoes are bought, since there are no scientific instruments for foot fitting.
6. Shoes should have soft leather over the toes, leather soles that are flexible when the foot bends and firm counters to hold the heel straight. Shoes must be comfortable when new.
7. The child should be rechecked every one to three months so that he won't be wearing outgrown shoes.
8. Encourage walking as an exercise to develop strong foot and leg muscles. Dancing, bicycling and other sports also should be endorsed.
9. If the child complains of growing pains, consult the family physician, since they may be symptoms of foot strain or rheumatic fever.
10. Teach the child to bathe feet thoroughly and to dry and powder thoroughly between the toes every day to prevent infections.



McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Unorthodox Lead Beats High Contract

By WILLIAM E. McKENNEY

THE recent world and national contract bridge championships tournament held at the Hotel St George in Brooklyn, N. Y., broke all former attendance records. New records were set in every event except two, and those two tied last year's record.

With the bidding as standardized as it is today, about the only way that it was possible to win points in the tournament was to outsmart the opponents in the play of the hand. I do not mean by trickery, but by sound thinking. In the hand shown today most of the East players arrived at a six no trump contract, and the opening lead generally was the five of hearts.

♠ J 10 5
 ♥ 3
 ♦ 9 5 4 3 2
 ♣ 10 5 4

♠ A Q 8 7
 6 2
 ♥ Q 8 2
 ♦ A K J
 ♣ Q

W E
 S
 Dealer

♠ 9
 ♥ A K J 7
 ♦ Q 7 6
 ♣ A J 9 7
 2

♠ K 4 3
 ♥ 10 9 5 4
 ♦ 10 8
 ♣ K 8 3

Tournament—N-S vul.

South	West	North	East
Pass	1 ♠	Pass	2 ♥
Pass	3 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.
Pass	5 ♥	Pass	6 N.T.

Opening—♠ 4 8

Declarer won with the jack and took the spade finesse. When it held, he cashed the ace of spades and conceded a spade trick.

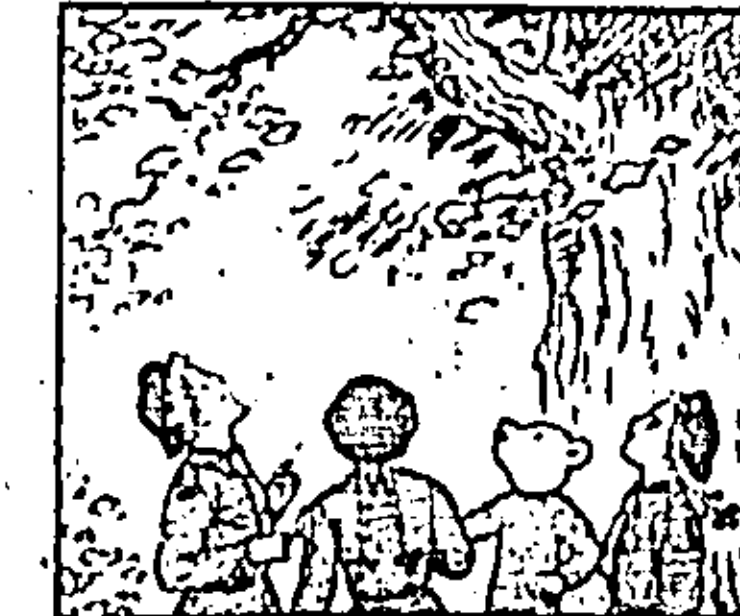
However, against one declarer South opened the four of spades, and when the queen was played from dummy, North dropped the jack of spades. Declarer immediately reasoned that South had originally opened from five spades headed by the king-ten, so he thought it was hopeless to try to break the spade suit. He started after the club suit and took the club finesse. South won it and led the three of spades. Declarer had to win this with dummy's ace and unfortunately for him, there was no way he could win more than 11 tricks.

Check Your Knowledge

1. What mineral is used for fireproofing?
2. Is Brazil nearer to Africa or the United States?
3. Who built the Suez Canal?
4. For whom was Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, named?
5. In what country is the Flemish language spoken?
6. How many Prime Ministers were in office in England during World War II?

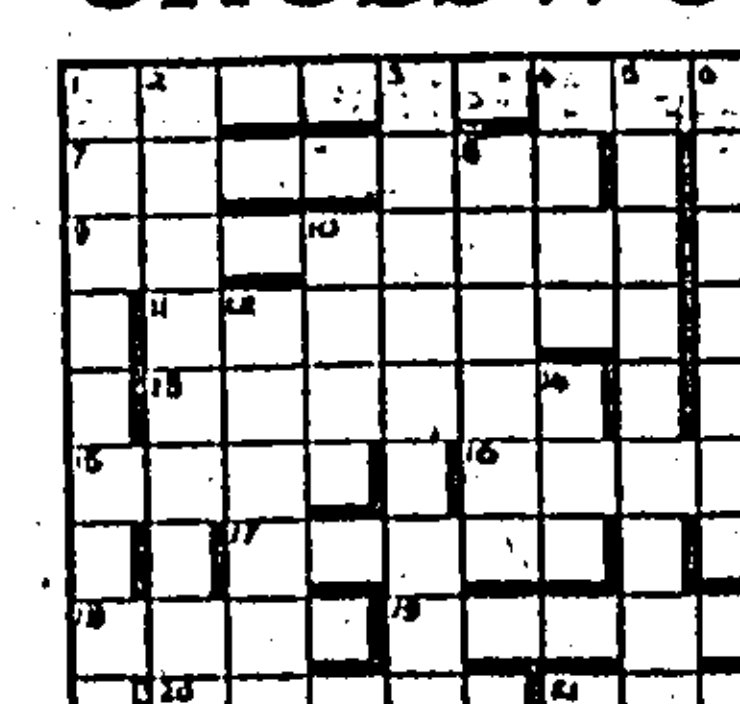
(Answers on Page 4)

Rupert and the Three Guides—31



The Guide Pauline doesn't understand Rupert's words, so he explains. "I've been searching for this tree because the pipsy said if we came here we could solve all our puzzles." "Well, it's a jolly queer tree," says Beryl. "Listen! Can't you hear any thing?" They all keep very quiet and, sure enough, a high-pitched noise seems to keep rising and falling in the topmost branches. "It's very dark up there," whispers Rupert. "I can't see the sky through this tree at all."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

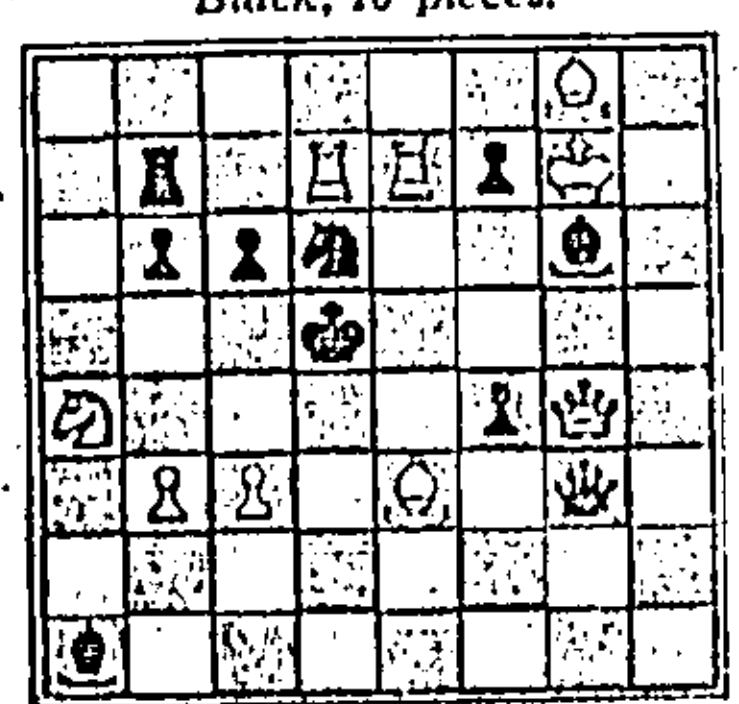


1. The place where Kelly offers you.
2. Often associated with tatters. (4)
3. Force out by twisting. (5)
4. Undisciplined. (4)
5. It's the last word to a copper. (8)
6. In the way of. (3)
7. A rich black variety of lignite. (3)
8. Down.
9. It's penalized in the R.A.F. (3, 5)
10. Looks like a sailor and one.
11. Winston Churchill was once once. (9)
12. Nine games (anagram). (13, 14)
13. See 1 Across.
14. Might be a kamovar. (13, 14)
15. On which you may be a passenger. (13, 14)
16. Found in any stage production. (13)

- 1 and 6. The Great Australian.
7. Not in the way. (7)
8. She can take a tip as good as any man. (8)
9. Can backward to speed. (7)
10. Gradually fade away. (8, 9)

CHESS PROBLEM

By W. B. RICE
Black, 10 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. B-R5, any; 2. Q, B, or K mates.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Could you charge a couple of candy bars, Mr. Jones? I'd probably have the cash if Uncle Sam wasn't sending so much money to Europe."

SHOWING TO-DAY **KINKS** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

YOU
KISS A SULTRY BLONDE... AND SUSPECT HER OF MURDER!
YOU and ROBERT MONTGOMERY
SOLVE A GREAT MYSTERY TOGETHER IN M-G-M'S EXCITING, UNUSUAL THRILLER!
Lady in the Lake
AUDREY TOTTER • LLOYD NOLAN
TOM TULLY • LEON AMES
ALSO Latest METRO-NEWS

TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** AT 2.30, 5.15, ONLY 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Fred MacMURRAY • Anne BAXTER
Will Jame's "SMOKY"
IN TECHNICOLOR with Bruce CABOT • Burl IVES
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
* TO-MORROW * (ONE DAY ONLY)
Richard Tregaskis' **GUADALCANAL DIARY**
Preston FOSTER • Lloyd NOLAN
William BENDIS • Richard CONTE
Anthony QUINN
OPENS THURSDAY! **"SUSPICION"**
Joan FONTAINE • Cary GRANT

ORIENTAL

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.30—9.30 P.M.
ONE OF THE ACADEMY AWARDED PICTURES OF THE YEAR!

The Yearling
Starring **GREGORY PECK**
JANE WYMAN
TECHNICOLOR
Commencing To-morrow: "HERE COMES MR. JORDON"

STAR

2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
"THE WALLS CAME TUMBLING DOWN"

Starring: LEO BOWMAN
Marguerite CHAPMAN

THURSDAY 27
"THE PLAINSMAN"

They Answered the Call

Have You?

Send your donation to the

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Hon. Treasurers
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews
Mercantile Bank Bldg.

MAJESTIC

TO-DAY ONLY
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

It's Gala-Gala with Girls, Gaiety and that Goldwyn Glamour!

Starring: **Danny Kaye**
"Wonder Man"
Technicolor

VIRGINIA MAYO • VERA ELLEN
DONALD WOODS • S.Z. SAKALL
ALLEN JENKINS • EDWARD BROPHY
OTTO KRUEGER • STEVE COCHRAN
VIRGINIA GILMORE and THE GOLDWIN GIRLS
Directed by BRUCE HUMBERSTONE
Screen Play by BOB HARTMAN
Story by BRUCE HUMBERSTONE & PHILIP HARRIS
Produced by BRUCE HUMBERSTONE

TO-MORROW
"GREAT EXPECTATIONS"

by Charles DICKENS

PALESTINE SETTLEMENT: BITTER RUSSIAN ATTACK AGAINST BRITISH STAND

Lake Success, Nov. 24.—Soviet Russia launched a bitter attack on Britain today for its "peculiar attitude" towards a settlement in Palestine. Speaking in the United Nations Palestine Committee, M. Semyon Tsarapkin, the Soviet delegate, said: "Britain's attitude must be understood as a desire to work against a settlement of the Palestine question in the spirit of respect for the principles of the United Nations."

NAZI HEADS OF INDUSTRY IN THE DOCK

Nuremberg, Nov. 24.—Friedrich Flick, one of Germany's biggest industrialists and first to be brought to trial for war crimes, was denounced today as head of an industry which flourished under the Nazi regime.

As the United States prosecution filed its closing brief in the trial of Flick and five of his assistants, punishment was asked of the American Military Tribunal for "these men whose enterprises flourished like a tree under Hitler and who occupied a most powerful and privileged position in the German industrial fabric."

White-haired and distinguished looking, Flick listened intently as the brief was read by Charles S. Lyon of New York City.

Mr. Lyon said thousands of citizens of occupied countries worked as forced labourers in the Flick concern.

"That constituted enslavement," he continued. "Flick and the other defendants during the war knew that there were many enslaved workers among employees of their plants."

Acquired Capital Goods

"The defendants did seek to acquire, and did acquire, possession and control of factories and other capital goods in occupied territories against the will of the true owners."

"The defendants did seek to acquire, and did acquire, extensive properties which were owned by Jews, who did not wish to part with these properties."

"Defendants did establish relations with Himmler at an early date, continued to meet regularly with him and other notorious SS leaders right up to the end of the war and contributed substantial sums of money to the SS."

"It was the collapse of law enforcement in Germany and the abdication of moral and legal responsibility by just such men as these defendants which brought about and, indeed, constituted the disastrous disintegration of German society and led to the cataclysm from which we have hardly yet started to recover."

Slave Labour

He brushed aside the defence that they were more or less forced into the position of using slave labour during the war and that there was nothing that could be done about it. "To suggest that these men spent 12 years skulking about in fear and doing what they did not want to do is worse than ridiculous," he said. "Germany would never have launched the war if it had not been known that armament orders would be fulfilled, slave labourers would never have been brought to Germany if it had not been known that industrialists would use them to fill armament orders."

Detaining charges against Flick, Lyon said 40 percent of the Flick employees were foreign workers, prisoners of war and concentration camp inmates.

In asking punishment for the defendants, he said: "It is no pleasure to me that these defendants must be punished for what they have done, but the record in this case leaves no alternative."

Judgment will be handed down next month.—United Press.

Indians Fight For Bridge

On the Kottai Front, South Kashmir, Nov. 24.—Under fire from of armoured Indian infantry was today edging forward towards the 100 feet long bridge of a ravine six miles from Kottai, under siege for the past 30 days.

The Indian forces must capture the bridge, the only approach to the beleaguered garrison, to raise the siege. Insurgent forces and raiding tribesmen were working with picks and shovels on the concrete bridge, trying to weaken or destroy it. The Indian army was fighting the Indians in an advance along the road to Kottai, which is no more than a wagon trail, with mortar, machine-gun and rifle fire from the commanding and easily defensible positions overlooking the road.

Although the defenders were suffering severe casualties there has been no sign of break in their lines. Indian Dominion troops had to clear 47 roadblocks along the 115 mile stretch of the Kottai road. Meanwhile, from New Delhi it was reported that tanks and infantry patrolled the main streets of Old Delhi today as about a dozen cases of stabbing were reported.—Reuter.

M. Tsarapkin charged that the conditions laid down by Britain for co-operating in a settlement of the question "constitute a loophole for all those who are ready to oppose any settlement of the Palestine question."

"The Soviet Government," M. Tsarapkin declared, "considers that this way of dealing with a question contrary to the tasks of the United Nations. It is harmful, dangerous and might involve great difficulties. There is a serious contradiction in the British attitude. On one hand, Britain turned to the United Nations with a request for a settlement of the question, and, on the other, the United Nations did considerable work to settle the question. Then Britain comes up with reservations which deprive its original application of all meaning and content."

"That is not a normal situation. It is not in accordance with the spirit of co-operation."

"The Soviet Government considers no member of the United Nations can place any conditions in the path of the United Nations. It cannot place any conditions under which it would agree to take the responsibility for solving the problem."

Will Reject Statements

"This is particularly inadmissible for a mandatory state, which is obligated to carry out the decisions of the United Nations."

"Therefore we have to reject all statements made by Britain in the Palestine Committee as being incompatible with the obligations undertaken by a mandatory power."

"Dealing with the doubts, which had been expressed about the legality of the Assembly ordering partition, M. Tsarapkin said: 'No such doubts were expressed by the mandatory power when it came to the General Assembly with its proposal.'"

He continued: "No such doubts were raised by the Assembly itself when the special Palestine Assembly was convened. No such doubts were raised by any members of the Special Committee."

"Now suddenly people come forward to say that they are not convinced that the Assembly has sufficient legal basis to settle the Palestine question. The Soviet Union considers such doubts devoid of any foundation."

"The Soviet Union considers that the legal basis for the Assembly recommendation is Charter Article 10."

Political Reasons

The Soviet delegate continued: "Any doubts raised have been nurtured for political reasons and the desire of the mandatory power to avoid any responsibility for the Palestine problem and to refuse its co-operation."

"The Soviet Union supports the partition plan because this gives a possibility for the Arabs and the Jews in Palestine to set up their lives according to their desires. This plan is the only one which is erected on the principle of self-determination of nations."

He said that the Soviet delegation rejects the Arab Sub-Committee plan because it is not based on democratic principles. The United Nations must intervene, he declared. A grim warning that any partition would spill the blood of Jews not only in Palestine but in other Arab countries was made by the Egyptian delegate, Mohamed Hussein Heykal Pasha.

Heykal Pasha declared: "If Arab blood is shed in Palestine, Jewish blood will be shed elsewhere in the Arab world. Once bloodshed begins no power on earth can confine it to Palestine."

"The peoples of the Orient will inevitably support the cause of their compatriots in Palestine."

"It is a simple matter to address an appeal for co-operation to the members of the Arab League as did Mr. Herschel Johnson, the United States delegate. My reply is that governments might employ the strongest measures possible to maintain order, but just as British troops have been unable to stop Jewish terrorism and just as the American authorities have been unable to stop lynching mobs, it is not always possible for any government to stop mob massacres."

"You are unconsciously on the verge of lighting a flame of anti-Semitism in the Middle East which would be more difficult to extinguish than it was in Germany."

"At present, we regard the million Jews in our countries as brothers. Your decision might prompt some of our people to regard them as enemies."

"I warn you of this while there is still time. If you decide on partition now, you will ignite the flame of racial war."

He added: "Is it not your humanitarian duty and your duty on behalf of the Jewish people not to place in serious danger the million Jews in the Middle East merely to save a few thousands in Europe or to satisfy the Zionist dream?"

"It assures you that the Arab Governments will do everything in their power to protect Jewish citizens in their lands, but we are all aware that mob fury is often stronger than the police."

"Tensions will then be dispatched under the pretext of carrying out the partition plan, but, in reality, these troops will have, as their object, the establishment of bases for states who are known to be anxious to consolidate their position in the Mediterranean."—Reuter.

Observers connected with this statement with allegations that Soviet agitators were mingling with the Jews in the Black Sea areas.

Fawzi Bey warned that the present hasty procedure "because delegates are anxious to catch their boats home" threatens to rob the United Nations of respect and prestige in the eyes of the world.

"The mandatory power is still in the eyes of the world. The mandatory power is still in the eyes of the world. The mandatory power is still in the eyes of the world."

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"You have my consent, young man, although we hate to lose her. . . . Been with the family such a long time, you know."

NO DOMINION STATUS FOR INDONESIA

The Hague, Nov. 24.—Authoritative circles at The Hague were today "completely mystified" by a report from Batavia quoting Dutch sources there as saying that the Dutch Government was preparing a statute for Indonesia similar to the British Statute of Westminster of 1931, which gave Dominion status to certain British Empire nations.

There was no question of "Dominion status" being given to Indonesia, they said, adding that the report possibly referred to an agreement being drawn up with East Indonesia to legalise its status as a constituent of the projected "United States of Indonesia" in union with Holland and under the Dutch crown.

A Reuter Batavia despatch quoted well-informed Dutch circles there as saying that the new statute, which they said was being prepared, would include the political programme of Indonesian self-government set out in the Lingardjati Agreement between Holland and Indonesia which provided for the creation of a "United States of Indonesia."

All Indonesian territories which sought self-government would be invited to sign these circles said, adding that Dr. Warouw, the East Indonesian Premier, had already referred publicly to his Government's interest in signing it.

Invitations to the Indonesian Republic to sign the proposed statute would probably depend on the outcome of next month's talks between the Dutch and Indonesian representatives.

A communiqué from the United Nations Commission in Indonesia today reported further progress in the negotiations. The Dutch and Indonesian representatives had reached agreement on the prohibition of sabotage, intimidation and reprisals, including the destruction of property, and acceptance of the principle of releasing prisoners by search party without regard to the number held, the communiqué said.—Reuter.

It was understood that any special agreement between the Dutch and Indonesian territories might be written into the statute or entered into by separate protocol, these circles added.

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Vandenberg Warns: War If Aid Is Blocked

Washington, Nov. 24.—A warning that Congressional rejection of the \$597,000,000 stop-gap aid programme for France, Italy and Austria might result in a war "which otherwise need never occur and which never should be allowed to occur" was given today by Senator Arthur Vandenberg, the leading Republican foreign affairs authority.

Calling for prompt approval as the United States Senate opened the debate on the aid bill, Senator Vandenberg accused Russia of "fantastic libel" against the United States and of publishing "the most vicious, unfair propaganda which ever belaboured the ears of the world."

Senator Vandenberg criticised President Truman for tying his hands by anti-inflation measures in the interim aid plan during the special session of Congress, but insisted that neither this fact nor any fear of committing themselves to the Marshall plan itself should deter senators from casting an affirmative vote.

Senator Vandenberg expressed regret that the bill did not include interim aid for China, but pointed out that the State Department is shortly to submit a separate plan for China.

He declared: "The stability of Germany and the Far East are indispensable to a sound, free world economy—and time is running out." Senator Vandenberg said that the Allies had ended the war with the determination to achieve a "just peace for free men in a free world."

"Peace on any other basis would be a stumbling block," he declared. "It would threaten free society. It would threaten the United States."

Senator Vandenberg continued: "Communist wrecking crews have already been turned loose" on the Marshall plan. He contested the Soviet propaganda charges against the United States and said that the United States had a "direct interest in doing everything within our peaceful power to sustain the democratic freedoms, based on self-determination in other lands."

This "self-interest" did not mean conquest or attempts at domination or dictation of the way of life to others, he added. It is not my sort of war, either cold or hot, with any body. It is self-interest which knows that this precious thing which we call Western civilisation is a common asset which we cannot indefinitely preserve alone.

He said that the rift between the two major powers showed that "it would be defiance of all logic and desertion of all statesmanship to deny that these events do not have a direct impact on the status of our own United States."

"Not being so, we have a direct self-interest in doing everything within our peaceful power to sustain democratic freedoms based on self-determinations in other lands."

Senator Vandenberg added: "I assert my own deep belief that an American rejection of this concept may only postpone the ultimate conflict which otherwise need never occur, and which never should be allowed to occur."

Cat To The Bone He admitted that the programme carried with it no guarantee of success, but expressed the view that

for both the interim and long-range aid schemes "there has been more prudent and exhaustive preparation than ever before."

He said that the requests of the three European countries had been cut to the bone and that the terms of the bill insisted that local currency be used for the sale of relief goods had to be used for other relief or rehabilitation enterprises. "Certainly we must be eternally vigilant in respect to the conditions on the home front. We could ruin the world quicker by ruining America—more prayerfully, I prophesy, from Moscow than from any other way."

Turning again to reply to charges from Moscow, Senator Vandenberg added: "Neither this programme nor its contemplated successor is a declaration of economic war between Western and Eastern Europe unless Moscow persists in its apparently pathetically mistaken desire to make it such—to its own everlasting detriment."

East-West Trade "There is a grievous need for the restoration of East-West trade. Nothing projected in our short or long-range plans will interfere, except for Soviet initiative."

"The only thing involved is mutual self-help and co-operation between war-scarred nations staggering under the burdens of a post-war disaster, determined to regenerate in the pattern of freedom and turning to the friendly United States for aid in achieving their purpose, which is almost as important to us as it is to them," Senator Vandenberg declared.

He referred to the "United States, which is touring the American documents related to the nation's freedom and constitution, and to the 'Friendship Train' which crossed the country collecting voluntary food gifts for Europe."

"This bill will be both a freedom train and a friendship train when it reaches those for whom its benedictions are intended," he said.

"I hope that Senators will choose to ride," he said.—Reuter.

Unceasing Truce "It would be no more than an unceasing truce, which, through the miscalculation of the tenacity of our ideals, might light the guns again. That then went on: 'But we must face the facts.'"

"International unity, which won the war, has fallen apart. A new type of Communist aggression is on the march."

"In the United Nations, this aggression boycotts what it cannot defeat or veto."

It operates not only through ruthless pressures on often terrorised satellites. It operates through internal subversion and sabotage in other lands, where its trained and disciplined minorities faithfully contribute to the chaos and confusion which encourage Communist conquest."

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DOMINIONS EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

London, Nov. 24.—The nearest approach to the abandoned Commonwealth Conference that had been originally arranged to take place in London at the time of the Royal wedding was held at the Prime Minister's residence at No. 10, Downing Street, this afternoon.

The opportunity was taken of the presence in London of the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, and the South African Premier, General Jan Smuts, to hold a free and informal exchange of views on matters of common interest.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, presided. Those present, in addition to Mr. Mackenzie King and General Smuts, were the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Defence Minister, Mr. Alexander Gordon, Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Addison, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and the High Commissioners in London for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Pakistan.

Mr. Attlee has already had informal conversations on matters of mutual interest to Britain and the Commonwealth with General Smuts and other Dominion representatives.

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Stassen Begins Campaign

Milwaukee, Nov. 24.—Harold E. Stassen today formally opened a national campaign for Republican Presidential nomination with an attack on "powerful President pickers" in the Republican Party.

Stassen criticised "behind the scenes operations" in Republican circles and also the silence of New York's Governor, Thomas E. Dewey.

Stassen told a rally at the Milwaukee auditorium that the first items in his platform were a federal mass housing programme and a plan for government insurance to cover major medical hospital expenses.

He said that as President, his two overall goals would be: 1. To gain increasingly better life for ourselves and for others—avoiding boom and vigorously maintaining free economy. 2. To win expanding individual freedom for Americans and for mankind without the tragedy of a third world war.

The foreign policy of Russia at present is based on the concept that our capitalism is bound to have an economic crash and fall," he said. "One of the premises for a change will be a demonstration that they are wrong. As your President I would seek to make constantly evident to all nations that they need never fear aggression from America, but that they will have cause to fear the counter moves of America. We would never follow a policy of appeasement toward anyone."—United Press.

In the Boer war, Afrikaners fought the British unsuccessfully for their independence.—United Press.

New History Book

London, Nov. 24.—The Exchange Telegraph, in a despatch from Johannesburg, reported today that the Transvaal local Education Department had decided to delete all references to South African history between 1800 and 1911—the period of the Boer War—from their secondary school history books.